

Awareness Building on New State Water Policy of Rajasthan

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In order to implement the State's New Water Policy through active participation of various stakeholders, such as, Water User groups (WUGs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), CEDSJ made a proposal for capacity building of these institutions in changing policy environment. Keeping in view the importance of issue the timely financial support for the capacity building activity by the India Water Partnership (IWP), New Delhi is greatly acknowledged.

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1. Background and Rationale

Rajasthan is the largest State of the country. The status of water in the State is most critical. Rajasthan with more than 10.4 percent of the country's geographical area, supporting more than 5.5 percent of the human population and 18.70 percent of the livestock has only 1.16 percent of the total surface water available in the country. Largely, i.e. two-thirds proportion of State's is a part of the Great Thar Desert which is bigger than most of the states except Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Out of the total 142 desert blocks in the country, 85 blocks are in the State of Rajasthan. This further aggravates the water crisis.

The ground water condition is quite alarming. The condition has deteriorated very fast in the last two decades. The stage of ground water exploitation, which was just 35 percent in the year 1984, has reached a level of 125 percent in 2004. Out of 237 blocks in the state, only 32 blocks are in safe category. This calls for immediate remedial measures to address the critical water resources situation the State.

Rajasthan has always been a water deficit area. The rainfall is erratic and there is a large variation in the rainfall pattern in the State. The average annual rainfall ranges from 100 mm in Jaisalmer to 800 mm in Jhalawar. Average annual rainfall of the State is 531 mm. For the 22 eastern districts, it is 688 mm whereas for the remaining western districts, the rainfall is only 318 mm. The State has witnessed frequent drought and famine conditions in the past fifty years. Ground water is not available in many parts even for drinking purpose. Sometimes water is being transported by trains, trucks and other means.

With increase in population and water demand for various purposes, the State is heading towards absolute water scarcity. The per capita annual water availability in the State is about 780 cubic meters (Cum) against minimum requirement of 1000 Cum. It is feared that the availability would fall below 450 cum by the year 2050. As per the international accepted norms, availability of water below 500 cum is considered as absolute water scarcity. There is a sharp increase in drinking water demand with increase in population

and greater consciousness about sanitary facilities. Correspondingly, non-agricultural water demand, which was 3.28 BCM in 1995, is expected to reach 8.07 BCM in 2045.

Total surface water available in the State is 21.71 BCM, out of which 16.05 BCM is economically utilizable. State has so far harnessed 11.55 BCM which is 72 percent of economically utilizable portion. In addition to it 17.89 BCM is allocated through Inter-State agreements. The available water is not enough to cater to the needs of the drinking, agriculture and non- agriculture demands.

1.1 The New Water Policy

The States New Water Policy document (approved on February 18, 2010) outlines the government's development framework for the long-term sustainable development and management of water resources in the State. This policy is unique in the sense that State has first time admitted major role of people in management of water resources. It means paradigm shift in roles; from Government as controller of water resources to facilitator, i.e., decentralized , participatory water resource management. It emphasizes on: (a) multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral, water planning, allocation and management, (b) establishment of a regulatory framework for managing water resources, including the full range of sector environment issues, (c) reorientation of government water institutions, coupled with increased participation of the private sector through farmer managed WUAs and other private sector entities, (d) adopting modern management functions, such as financial management, programming and budgeting, and human resource management, (e) improving water and water related service delivery with an increased focus high quality, cost effective and financially sustainable irrigation and drainage services through commercial oriented farmer managed entities; and (f) enhancing technical services through training and education.

The policy has evolved out of the earlier policy documents and intends to function from the new perspective of Integrated Water Resources Management, which is holistic and includes a bottom up approach. The new policy document addresses issues include: (i) Water supply and development, (ii) Integrated Water Resource Management, (iii) Irrigation,

(iv) Water resources infrastructure, (v) Water conservation, (vi) Water quality, (v) Environmental management (vi) Water pricing, (vii) Legal enablement, (viii) Capacity building, (ix) Research and (x) Monitoring and evaluation of water policy and action plans.

As per the new policy Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is likely to be the key to the success of new Water Policy and in order to attain the success the state wants to create Water Users Organisation/Groups (WUGs) in each village and seek active participation of water users. IWRM approach will be adopted and PRIs will be adequately strengthened for this purpose. Also community level assistance will be provided by PRIs to WUGs to initiate, plan and execute water-related solutions within an IWRM framework. Executive members of WUGs will be chosen by democratic means, with fair representation by large and small-scale stakeholders, including women. As far as efficient operation allows, the framework for 'Integrated Water Resources Management' will develop and utilize intermediate level facilitation between the State Government and water-user associations. The delegated organizations, will undertake comprehensive community awareness programs related exclusively to water conservation and water-related issues, with particular emphasis upon improved water management and the reduction of groundwater extraction in over-exploited and critical areas.

In managing the State water resources, NGOs and other formal and informal institutions have played an important role. In the past, these institutions have initiated various activities at various levels in a different policy paradigm. This shift of government from controller of water resources to facilitator is the outcome of long and sustained efforts of NGOs and other civil society organisation. It is for this reason that in the new policy there is a set of role defined for NGOs at block and District level to facilitate WUG's to manage village water resources. On the other hand, NGOs lack understanding about IWRM concept and its practical implications. It is learned from the in-depth experience in water resource sector that firstly there is a need to build the capacity of NGOs and PRIs to understand the new water policy and their role and responsibilities in changing policy environment.

2. Objectives of the Project

In the context of the above backdrop, the present project was launched with the objectives of disseminating the new water policy and creating awareness about its implications in terms of new roles and responsibility of NGOs, people and PRIs. The specific objectives were as follows.

- I. To build analytical capacity and understanding of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), working in the two agro-climatic regions namely, Sub-humid Southern Plain and Arid Western regions of Rajasthan, on New State Water Policy.
- II. To understand the new role of these organizations in implementation of Water Policy particularly in formulation of village level Water User Groups and water resource management plans.

3. Approach & Methodology

It is well known in the State that NGOs have played an important role in the state water resource augmentation and management in different agro climatic regions of Rajasthan. Keeping in view the areas specificities and expertise of NGOs in the water sector, we selected two agro-climatic zones, namely; (i) Arid western plains and (ii) Sub-Humid Southern Plains & The Aravalli Hills.

In order to build analytical capacity of NGOs in understanding and facilitate implementation of new policy, two workshops one each in the two agro-climatic zone were organized. In all, 106 participants (42 and 64 participants in arid and sub-humid southern regions respectively) representing NGOs, PRIs, women groups and Experts from research institutions participated in the workshops. In each workshop, highlights of New Water Policy were presented by the experts and intensive discussion/ dialogue was held. During the dialogue, few critical issues emerged which were considered to be crucial for policy implementation and reframing the role of grassroots organizations.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Few comments on the New Water Policy

In both the workshops held in two different agro-climatic regions, Prof. M.S. Rathore made a comprehensive deliberation on the salient feature of the New State Water Policy. During the deliberation, he commented on the New State Water Policy as follows.

- (a) In the new State Water Policy the major emphasis is on two things; one IWRM approach and second, efficient working of Water User Groups. Both these factors have their inherent limitations/weaknesses. IWRM concept and principles are widely debated and its success in Indian conditions is questionable on many counts. Yet if committed efforts are being made things can be different. The other point is about the WUGs, this too require lots of effort on the part of State and people. Whether the WUGs will be a legal entity with powers to own and manage village water resources and what will be its relationship with Panchayat are pertinent questions to be clarified for its effective implementation. NGOs can play a very significant role in the successful formation and functioning of these groups, but state officials have a different image of NGOs. For seeking NGOs involvement state officials have to change their perspective and way of dealing with them.

- (b) NGOs have the strength in peoples' mobilization but lack in policy analysis and understanding of IWRM. Therefore, there is a strong need to build the capacity of all the stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, people and PRIs. As envisaged in the policy that community-based capacity building will include training of WAUs, and other community-based stakeholders associated with water sector. This task is impossible without the support of the NGOs in the state. Unfortunately, the policy lack clear guidelines on the role of NGOs and their capacity building.

- (c) Wider involvement of stakeholders and public debate was lacking in the process of policy formulation. This resulted in lack of awareness and understanding about the policy and its implications. It is surprising that even the people's representatives and NGOs are unaware of the water policy document. May be, because the draft policy

document was not available to public at large as it was never published in any of the newspapers, though water is a basic good and all living being, of course people of Rajasthan, are affected by it. The Policy document should be widely disseminated and debated.

- (d) The Rajasthan Water Policy text is gender neutral in terms of descriptions. It uses several generic terms, i.e. community, farmers, water users, human lives, settlement etc. The recognition that development actors are both women and men, that they are constrained in different and often unequal way and that they may have differing, and sometimes-conflicting needs, interests and priorities, seems to be missing. The state water policy is gender blind.
- (e) The role of women in water resource management at household level and farm level is well recognized. However, when it comes to policy document it is almost missing. Even the present policy of decentralizing management of irrigation systems by handing over systems to Water Users Groups (WUGs) does not mention majority representation of women in the WUG. There is especial need to build their capacity for the success of this policy in the state.
- (f) There is wide diversity in agro-climatic conditions, water availability, utilization pattern and socio-cultural practices in the State. There is need for mention of this diversity and region specific guidelines/directions for water resource planning and management.

4.2. Outcomes of the Workshops

The outcomes of the workshops organized in two climatic zones are reported separately.

4.2.1 Workshop I: Western Rajasthan

The workshop of the NGOs working in Arid Western Region was organized at Jodhpur on May 8, 2010 in the premises of a well known NGO namely, Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS). The inaugural session was chaired by Raja Gopal Singh, Ex. Speaker of

Rajasthan Assembly and Key Note Address was delivered by Shri Srinivas Mudrakartha, Deputy Team Leader, Technical Team to EU-SPP Program in Rajasthan supported by European Commission. In all, 42 participants representing different organizations attended the day long workshop.

Highlighting the special features of the Thar Desert (western Rajasthan) such as, very low rainfall with high variability, brackish ground water, high temperatures causing high domestic water demand, dispersed human settlement pattern and livestock based Trans-human migratory system, etc. Prof. M.S.Rathore argued that the region is totally different than other parts of Rajasthan. Hence require special focus in the new policy. Also as there is no River Basin in the region, the entire Western Rajasthan is categorized as Out of Basin area hence the implementation of IWRM needs special attention. The following issues emerged in the workshop.

- **Relevance of IWRM:** Given the special nature of the regional environmental and socio-economic features the participants were of the view that how IWRM principles will be relevant for the Thar Desert region. Supply of adequate and safe drinking water round the year is the major problem. Rainwater harvesting by constructing traditional structures and community management of the resource is an age old practice in the area. Modern technology could not provide drinking water security to the people in the Thar Desert. On this count the NGOs felt concerned as the new water policy did not address the problem seriously. Presently, the major issue relating to the surface water harvesting in the region is encroachments of water bodies and their catchment areas. Participants were of the view that despite



Prof. M.S. Rathore (Secod from left) commenting on New Water Policy in the workshop held on May 3, 2010 at Vidhya Bhawan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udaipur



Participants sharing their experiences and views on New water Policy in the Workshop held on May 3, 2010 at Vidhya Bhawan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udaipur

High Court and Supreme Court judgments on removal of encroachments from the traditional and new water bodies/structures there is no check on encroachments. Rather, state is mainly responsible for allotment of land in the catchment areas and water filling part of the water bodies, causing serious threat to future supply of water in the region.

- **Prioritization of Water Allocation:** According to the New Water Policy the first priority in water use will be Drinking Water. The issue rose that how the priority will be decided. Presently agricultural usage of water account for more than 85 percent and this sector is responsible for over exploitation of groundwater, turning 80 percent of groundwater blocks into dark zone, i.e., over exploitation. Presently in most of the sectoral policies water is not addressed at all, rather water intensive industries and intensive agricultural have got higher priority over Drinking/domestic water in the State. The new policy failed to provide direction in this regard.
- **Water User Groups Lack the Legal Status:** This group raised questions about the legal status of proposed WUGs, their relation with PRIs, their capacity to perform the assigned role, and sustainability of these groups. Also lots of issues were discussed about the role of PRI's and NGO's in managing the resource. Special mention was made of the two inter-state water transfer project in the Desert namely, Indra Gandhi Nehar Project (IGNP) and Narmada Project and their specific problems and how the new policy will address those.
- **Relationship between Water User Associations and Water User Groups is not clear:** There is a Water User Associations Act to manage water in the canal command areas while new water police prescribes WUGs to manage the resource. The question raised was whether in the canal command both the institutions will be operative? If so, then what will be the relationship between these water management institutions and how they will function?

- **Lack of Clarity regarding the definition of Village/ Hamlet:** In arid western Rajasthan, there is a unique type of settlement pattern. A village comprises of scattered hamlets and the geographical dispersal ranging from 5 to 15 fifteen square kilometers. It is expected that it may be difficult to prepare water resource planning at village level. Under such condition implementation of the principles of IWRM is questionable.
- **Ownership of Water resource:** New water policy focuses on the transfer of ownership of water. But, it is not clear that to whom the ownership will be transferred. Whether, to individuals or other formal and informal institutions, such as, WUGs or PRIs. How this transfer will be made?
- **Quality of water:** There is a fast deterioration in quality of water due to man made intervention and natural factors. How the quality of water will be maintained so that health related issues can be addressed. New policy lacks the provisions of required measures. How the polluter especially industrial houses, responsible for water pollution will be panelized is not clear.

4.2.2. Workshop II: Sub-Humid Southern Plains & The Aravali Hills

The workshop was organized on May 3, 2010 at Vidhya Bhawan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udaipur. Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD) and Wells for India were the local hosting organizations those helped in identification of NGO's and PRI representatives from the three Southern hilly tribal districts of Rajasthan. In all, 64 people from different organizations participated in the workshop. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Srinivas Mudrakartha, Deputy Team Leader, European Commission, State Partnership Programme, Rajasthan. The deliberation was initiated by Prof. M.S. Rathore.

- **Missing Links between existing Provisions and New Water Policy:** The pertinent issue raised by the participants was that for the Tribal area there is an Act called Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (**PESA**), which empowers tribal population to manage their natural resources including water. The new water

policy ignored that and has suggested a new institution namely, Water User Group to manage village water resources without taking cognizance of existing legal provisions. The PESA Act provides power to Gram Sabha to manage natural resources in the tribal areas. Similarly, there is a Water User Association Act for canal water management in the State, hence a question was raised do the proposed Water User Groups will replace the existing legal institutions ?

- **Emergence of Urban-Rural Conflicts:** It emerged from the discussion that the new water policy lacks the provision of transfer of water from rural to urban areas. Such transfer will be a threat to water security in rural areas. How the growing insecurity will be compensated. The Tribal rural households have the ultimate right over water and how the new policy can deny their right. In support of this the example of water transfer from Mansi-Wakal project to Udaipur city was intensively discussed. The participants were apprehensive that the new policy will lead to emergence of conflicts among the rural and urban population. The new policy is silent on the water conflict resolution mechanism.
- **Area Specific Provisions for Groundwater Recharge:** New water Policy focuses on the conservation and regeneration activities without elaborating on the differential policy for the diverse topographic and agro-climatic conditions, particularly in the southern Rajasthan. It was pointed out that such provisions should be area specific and be clearly defined.
- **Mismatching of Panchyati Raj Act and Public Policies:** The policy focuses on the need of strengthening the relationship between Panchyati Raj Institutions and water management institutions. The role and responsibilities of PRIs in managing water resource are defined constitutionally. In other words, the provisions in Panchyati Raj Act and new water policy are mismatching. This issue was raised by PRI representatives' and was discussed at length.



Prof. M.S. Rathore (Second from left) commenting on New Water Policy in the workshop held on May 8, 2010 in the premises of GRAVIS, Jodhpur.



Participants sharing their experiences and views on New water Policy in the Workshop held on May 8, 2010 in the premises of GRAVIS, Jodhpur.

5.0 Concluding Remarks

From the capacity building workshops organized in the two diverse agro-climatic zones highlight pertinent issues, which can be useful for effective implementation on new water policy in the state. The important ones are as follows;

- **The Concept and Principles of IWRM is not Clear:** New Water Policy focuses on implementation of IWRM principal in the State. But, there is very little understanding of IWRM among the stakeholders in the State. How it will be implemented at the ground level is questionable? It can be concluded that there is need for continuous capacity building program for NGOs and other stakeholders.
- **Conflicting Role and responsibilities of Various Institutions:** The New Water Policy did not take seriously the existing legal provisions of natural resource management by different institutions. Also the proposed village level institution is not backed up by legal provisions. The role and responsibility of existing *vis a vis* the new institution is not clearly defined. So the expected outcome of decentralized, participatory policy of water resource management envisaged cannot be achieved unless the conflicting issues are resolved.
- **Issue of regional diversity:** The new water policy lack in recognizing the various agro-climatic, social and cultural diversity in the State that govern the water use and management practices. The state water policy is the same as national water policy when it comes to addressing area specificities. There is need to add a section in the policy to provide clear guidelines to address the issue.
- **Conflict Resolution:** The water based conflicts at different level ranging from village to national and international levels and among different sectors have become very common. In Rajasthan we had two well known water conflicts, namely, Gharasana and Sohila, yet the issue did not find place in the policy document. This issue is all the more important when the state has declared its new role as a facilitator and people/community as the manager of resource. There has to be a provision for an institution as a final authority, with legal backing, to address the conflicts within the Constitutional framework.


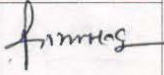

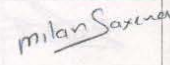

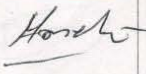
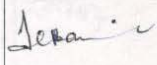


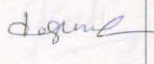

जल नीति पर कार्यशाला

ग्रामीण विकास विभाग समिति (ग्राविस) तथा पर्यावरण एवं विकास अध्ययन केन्द्र जयपुर की साझा मेजबानी में शनिवार को ग्राविस कार्यालय में आयोजित कार्यशाला में विशेषज्ञों ने राज्य की जल नीति पर चर्चा की। मुख्य वक्ता पर्यावरण एवं विकास अध्ययन केन्द्र के निदेशक प्रो. एम.एस. राठौड़ ने कहा कि राजस्थान की जल नीति अन्य राज्यों से काफी अलग है। इसमें जल प्रबंधन का अधिकार समाज को हस्तांतरित किया गया है। सरकार तो सहायक के रूप में कार्य करेगी। यूरोपियन कमीशन जयपुर की डिप्टी टीम लीडर श्रीनिवास मुद्राकर्ता ने कहा कि जल प्रबंधन एवं जल चेतना कार्यक्रम में गैरसरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। ग्राविस सचिव शशि त्यागी ने जल संरक्षण के उपाय बताए। हैडकॉम जयपुर के महासचिव दीपक मलिक ने जल की गुणवत्ता व काजरी के सेवानिवृत्त वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. जे.पी. गुप्ता ने पानी के उपयोग पर विचार व्यक्त किए। कार्यशाला में प्रतिभागियों ने जल नीति को लेकर सुझाव दिए।

कार्यशाला राज्य जल निति

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41	लालीत सिंह	हनुमान वन विभाग अफिस साकरोल कागडिया नगर	9428845020	
42	मुराली चोपेती	हनुमान वन विभाग साकरोल कागडिया नगर	9660970812	
43	प्रभु लाल डोडवाल	वार्डपंच सा. व. भाली का मुडा गिया	9784872926	
44	प्रभुलाल गरासिया	ग्राम पंच सरपंच नैवल	9784873654	
45	जनकल परमार	ग्राम पंच डोडा (फ.) पंच सं. शांतिनगर (फ.)	9166325851	
46	अंबर लाल परमार	शां. पंच शौवावाडा पंच सं. शांतिनगर (फ.)	9928746345	
47	फतेह सिंह गरासिया	ग्राम पंचायात बिरौडी पंच सं. शांतिनगर (फ.)	9956961208	
48	जमनाबाई गरासिया	—	—	

कार्यशाला राज्य जल निति

V.B.Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udaipur

दिनांक : 3rd May 2010

S.No.	Name	Org./Address	Contact No./ E-mail	Signature
49	गंगा देवी	ग्राम पंचायत डौलवी पं. स. डौलवी (कड)		
50	कालु लाल गरासिया	ग्राम पंचायत नैवज प. स. बालीग (प.)	9680994149	
51	श्री शंकर शर्मा	प्रयत्न समिति कवारेट - 9799741754	9799 741754	
52	शम्भा लाल रावत	ग्राम पंचायत - सवना प. स. - भीरु		
53	सवाराम पटेल	ग्राम पंचायत सुलवाग प. गिरा 800	800 3321021	सवाराम पटेल
54	गगनदीपराजपुरीकीत	धरत समिति, बरणा	963672856922	
55	नवाबसिंह	श्री श्री कृष्ण कॉम्प्लेक्स निर्माणा वृत्त उदपुर (Irrigation)	9672995776	
56	ए. के. आगवाल	श्री श्री कृष्ण कॉम्प्लेक्स न. स. गावत एंड अपुर्वा	9413381350	
57	Dinesh chandra yadav	CAWA	9829241428	
58	RAY SINGH	का सा Bealla, Kund, Udaipur	0294-2450435	
59	कमलेश मिश्रा रावत	समर्थक समिति, सुंजीवाका, फतहपुरा उदपुर	0294-2451478 9414164478	
60	दर्पण चवडा	CEE	09983997446 darpan.chhabra@ ceeindia.org	
61	डी. रा. लाल वरदा	गांव लालई तं कांडा न		

Gramin Vikas Vidyān Samiti, Jodhpur

Dialogue on Water Policy of Rajasthan

Venue: GRAVIS, Jodhpur

Date: 08.05.2010

S. No.	Name	Address	Tel. / Mobile	Signature
1	श्रीनिवास शर्मा	अजयत शिखरवाज जैसलमेर	9414134790	Sharma
2	श्रीवती कुमार	रुणायन संस्थान भिखपुर	9460106238	Sharma
3	श्रीरामदेवारी	श्रीनिवास शिखरवाज - जैसलमेर	9982221073	Sharma
4	श्रीमोहन शर्मा	बेलवा फौर डीडिया, अजयपुर	99228087161	Sharma
5	श्रीजयशंकर शर्मा	बरेली संस्थान, जालोर	9828622048	Sharma
6	श्रीगोविंद कुमार	सर्वेसा संस्थान, जालोर	9214830059	Sharma
7	श्रीमती शर्मिष्ठा	श्रीनिवास शिखरवाज संस्थान, जैसलमेर	0151244408	Sharma
8	श्रीमती शर्मिष्ठा शर्मा	रुणायन संस्थान, भिखपुर	9829476791	Sharma
9	श्रीमती शर्मिष्ठा शर्मा	टाक. शिखरवाज जैसलमेर 310-H.N. बी.डी.एस. जालोर	9928453884	Sharma

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S. No.	Name	Address	Tel. / Mobile	Signature
10	S. M. Jodhpur	127-553119 Jodhpur	2786210 94144-95388	[Signature]
11	N. A. Arshadi	76, Munster Margit, Petarda Jodhpur	2642871	[Signature]
12	Shivani Darsi		9636488023	[Signature]
13	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Address]	01465-225043	[Signature]
14	Rhima Ram Madia	Vasunthara Sewa Samiti, Kulgarpur	9461528426	[Signature]
15	Seetha Ram, Bhopal	San. Rajan Anu Gram Ujjain	02986-255226 9414703112	[Signature]
16	Deepak Malik	HEDCON.	9414059185	[Signature]
17	Mahesh Begam	HEDCON Jodhpur	9414787623	[Signature]

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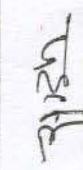
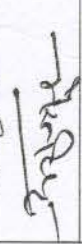



S. No.	Name	Address	Tel. / Mobile	Signature
18.	श्री. अनुराग कौण्ड अनुराग कौण्ड	श्री. अनुराग कौण्ड अनुराग कौण्ड	02981-2548631	अनुराग
19.	P. R. Barupal (M.S.N)	VSS Kalyanpur, Barupal	02980-255226	P. R. Barupal
20.	KUSH TIMARI	V.S.S Kalyanpur Barupal	9983571230	R
21.	HuKoma Ram	GRAVIS JODHPUR	9988306891	हुकोमा
22.	श्री. अनुराग कौण्ड	अनुराग कौण्ड	9413060378	अनुराग
23.	श्री. अनुराग कौण्ड	अनुराग कौण्ड	9413060378	अनुराग
24.	अनुराग कौण्ड	अनुराग कौण्ड	9829836576	अनुराग
25.	Ankur Kound	WRRC ARWALI	9929596337	अनुराग कौण्ड
26.	Vinodh Kumar	GRAVIS Jodhpur	9571823982	Vinodh Kumar

Gramin Vikas Vidyān Samiti, Jodhpur

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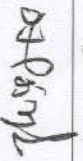




S. No.	Name	Address	Tel. / Mobile	Signature
27	Sushila Bohra	G-21, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur	9414133879	
28	O.P. Mathur	Water resource sub gr Walia	9460606413	
29	Bhavan Singh Roshni	Shara Sautan, Banner Jodhpur	91571867203	
30	GOPAL SINGH BHADRASANI,	P.O. Bhadrangan, Distt. Jalore 304031,	99882100001	
31	वैशिश रतार	शरत रतार गोमती अरुत	9928880676	
32	शुभरुत	शुभरुत अरुत गोमती अरुत	9413325819	
33	DR. S. DALVI	Baop EC-TH Team 21, Vishnupuri, Durgapuri, Jodhpur	9828059295	
34	सोभारुत Mundrakarka			
35	अरुत अरुत	Graggadi		

Gramin Vikas Vidyān Samiti, Jodhpur

Dialogue on Water Policy of Rajasthan

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S. No.	Name	Address	Tel. / Mobile	Signature
36	Shilpa Sharma	GRAVIS Jodhpur	9314350004	
37	Ladylal Sharma	CEDS, Jaipur	9314448864	
38	Narendra P. Singh	Centre for Privatization and Studies, Jaipur B-92, Jaipur P.O. Jaipur	9414516630	
39	RAJENDRA KUMAR	GRAVIS, 31437 M. C. Colony P.O. Road Jodhpur	9414827931	
40	Rajiv Mishra	GRAVIS, Jodhpur	9983386426	
41	MS RATHORE	CEDS, B-92, Vidyanagar Jaipur	94114061241	
42	Shashi Tanwar	GRAVIS Jodhpur	9828379007	

9/5/10

